社と日本人と終身奴隷労働

大塚いわお

COMPANY, JAPANESE, AND LIFETIME SLAVE LABOR

Iwao Otsuka

Table of Contents

社と日本人と終身奴隷労働

大塚いわお

COMPANY, JAPANESE, AND LIFETIME SLAVE LABOR

Iwao Otsuka

[illegible]

2020.01-2020.04 [illegible]

※[illegible]

////

[illegible]
100[illegible]

////

[illegible]

////

[illegible]

////

[illegible]

////

[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]4[illegible]

////

[illegible]

////

[illegible]

////

[illegible]

////

[illegible]

[illegible]

////

[illegible]
[illegible]

////

////

////

////

////

////

////

////

////

////

////

[illegible]

////

[illegible]

////

[illegible]

////

[illegible]

////

[illegible]

////

[illegible]

////

[illegible]

////

////

////

////

////

[illegible]

////

[illegible]

////

[illegible]

////

[illegible]

////

[illegible]

////

[illegible]

////

[illegible]

[illegible]

////

[illegible]

[illegible]

////

[illegible]

////

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

////

[illegible]

////

[illegible]

////

[illegible]

////

[illegible]

[illegible]

////

[illegible]

[illegible]

////

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

////

[illegible]

[illegible]

////

[illegible]

[illegible]

////

////

////

////

////

[illegible]

////

[illegible]

[illegible]

////

[illegible]

[illegible]

////

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

////

[illegible]

[illegible]

////

[illegible]

////

□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□

////

□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□

□□

□□□

////

□□
□□□□□□□□□□

□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□

////

□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□

□□
□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□

////

□□
□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□

□□□□

□□
□□
□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□

////

[illegible]

////

[illegible]

[illegible]

////

[illegible]

[illegible]

////

[illegible]

[illegible]Youtuber[illegible]Google Adsense[illegible]

////

[illegible]

[illegible]

////

[illegible]

////

[illegible]

[illegible]

////

[illegible]

////

[illegible]

[illegible]

////

[illegible]

[illegible]

////

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

////

////

////

////

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

////

[illegible]

////

[illegible]

[illegible]

////

[illegible]

////

[illegible]

[illegible]

////

[illegible]

////

[illegible]

////

[illegible]

////

[illegible]

////

[illegible]

////

[illegible]

////

////

////

////

////

////

[illegible]

////

[illegible]

////

[illegible]

////

[illegible]

////

[illegible]

////

[illegible]

////

[illegible]

////

[illegible]

////

[illegible]

////

[illegible]

////

[illegible]

////

[illegible]

////

[illegible]

////

////

////

////

////

////

////

////

////

////

////

////

////

[illegible]

////

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

////

[illegible]

////

[illegible]

////

////

////

////

////

////

////

////

24

////

////

////

////

[illegible]

////

[illegible]

[illegible]

////

[illegible]

////

[illegible]

////

[illegible]

[illegible]

////

[illegible]

////

[illegible]

////

[illegible]OB[illegible]OG[illegible]

////

[illegible]

////

[illegible]

////

////

////

////

////

1

24

////

[illegible]

////

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

////

[illegible]

[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

Company, Japanese, and lifetime slave labor

2020.01 Iwao Otsuka

* This is an essay that you can start reading from anywhere and stop reading.

/////

Japanese are the slaves of the company, the shrine of the village, or the "Yashiro" to which they belong. It is a mechanism that requires the company to be in tune with 100% private service. If you do not respond, you will be kicked out of the company.

/////

The village is a community, but the company is a goal organization to earn a living with some realization purpose. The interpersonal relationship of the village is a relationship of mutual understanding and helping each other without the profit and loss account, but the interpersonal relationship of the company depends on profit recording and sales, and is based on the profit and loss account. The company's interpersonal relationship is more incompetent in terms of the job's ability to work or not, or in terms of the communication's ability to work well or poorly, compared to the interpersonal relationship of the village, where everything is equal. It tends to create social disparities. In that respect, the company's relationships tend to be more ruthless and dry than the village's wet, emotional relationships.

/////

Driving a company out of the company or losing a company means cutting off means of earning a living, and must be avoided as much as possible for Japanese.

/////

There is a company owner (owner) and a company employee (employee). In most cases, the employee is a slave who is absolutely obedient to the company owner who can work unilaterally as the owner says. It is. A company employee is also a type of employee. Here is the Japanese class society. The employees are the owner's slaves.

/////

There is also discrimination between regular employees and non-regular employees, and in that regard, there are four classes: -head of company
-president (salary manager)
-regular employees,
-non-regular employees (flowers)
.

/////

In Japan, both villages and urban areas have common shrines, and it is common for Japanese to live in one of those shrines as a private servant. This is a unique evidence of the continuity and commonality of rural and urban areas in Japanese society.

////

In Japanese rural areas, the labor relationship between landowners and tenants is the same as that of a company, and it is reasonable to think of the landowner as the owner of the company and the tenants as the employees of the company rather than the village. The prototype of the Japanese society is in the Japanese farming villages with landowners and tenants. The reason why the aspect of living community as a village society in Japanese rural areas came to be emphasized is because the post-war agricultural land reforms eliminated the existence of large landowners, and small farmers became small, self-employed farmers, which diluted the existence of large societies. As large-scale farming and land accumulation by landowners and companies continues, the company aspect will be revived in rural Japan.

/////

In Japan, Gemainshaft and Community are villages (Mura). Gesellshaft, Association is the company (Yashiro, Sha).

/////
In the company (Yashiro), the owner of the company's stock, equipment, and real estate can be distinguished from the president of the external management (external representative employee). I think that in many family companies such as small and medium-sized companies, the owner and president are often the same person or the same family.

/////

The vertical relationship among Japanese companies (Yashiro) is, in order from the top

, the owner (shareholders, owners)
<class differences that cannot be exceeded >
, the external representative full-time employee (president)
, the full-time employee with the title (management)
(Occupation, specialist)
, no-regular regular employee (flat employee)
<class difference that cannot be exceeded>
-I guess
it is a non-regular to temporary employee .

/////

The country of Japan is also regarded as a big company (Yashiro),
and the owner is the emperor
, the foreign representative full-time employee = the prime minister's official residence
, the full-time employee with a title = high-ranking clerk, high-level engineer
, no full-time employee = non-carrier It is a civil servant and a non-regularly employed public servant , and the top-ranking company is the government company. Below this, there is a feeling that there are many companies (private companies) below the company. There are also superior companies and inferior companies.

/////

In the case of a salaried worker, the president is a kind of employee and feels like he cannot be the owner.

/////

In Japan, the term company animal is also widely used,

which means that a domestic animal employee who is a target of labor exploitation and is kept with a mental collar so that the company owner does not escape outside. That is.

/////

Employees are classified as managers and managers of the athletes and their life care managers. The athletes are dedicated to the company in private service, and the managers support and manage them.
In Japan, husbands and sons are often athletes, while wives and mothers are managers. The company treats the athlete's manager's wife and mother as employees.

/////

In a Japanese society, it would be nice to organize a house (blood perspective), a village (local perspective), and a company (work perspective).

/////

In Japan, there are shrines in rural settlements, and in that sense, the village is not a pure community of Gemainshafts , but an aspect of the organization that achieves the goals of Gesellshaft. The company is unavoidable because they make a living from agriculture and need to make a profit. Agricultural villagers are community members as well as employees of a company with the goal of making money from agriculture.

/////

Villages are reminiscent of a rural society that is backward,

so it is better to use the word company or government office in a large city, or to use a company (yashiro) in modern industrial societies. It may be easier to grasp the traditional Japanese society that survives through the interior.

/////

The wife of a regular employee living in a company house in a castle town in Japan, or the wives act in a subordinate relationship with each other according to the hierarchical relationship of their husband's status in the company, so I think they are treated as real employees.

/////

It can be said that the shrine and the company are operating at the same company (yashiro) with the same principle of behavior and behavioral psychology.

///// -The national company = Miya
-The national owner = Miyashi, Miya (Emperor)
. It seems that the people of the Emperor's family claim to be Takamiya in connection with this area.

/////

Around here, it is also interesting to compare Japan with other East Asian and Southeast Asian countries.

/////

Japanese sociologists should analyze and disclose the vested interests of the people who are the owners . It is because it will be possible to clarify the true state of the Japanese class society (the distinction between senior

citizens and lower-class citizens, discrimination) that cannot be understood by research on lower employees.

/////

In Japanese society,
- Shashu = senior citizens (company owners)
and employees = lower class people (company employees)

/////

relationship between Shashu and employees, landlord (of the house The relationship between the owner and the tenant is similar.
The mechanism is the same as the compulsory payment of rent by the owner and the rent payment by the landlord in the house.

/////

or the local community (village) and the business community (company), both of which can be said to have a gemaine shaft.

/////

The difference between "sha" and "gumi" is difficult to understand. Both are the same in that they represent an organization for achieving a specific purpose. There are some Japanese companies that have not only “□□” but also “□□”, but the employees have the right impression, while the members have the impression that the color is different. Would.

/////

For Japanese, "sha" means spiritual and physical structures and structures that symbolize their own spiritual integration toward realizing their common goals and maintaining their goals. ... will it be defined in place? The shrine becomes a shrine when the gods we worship dwell in this structure.

/////

I checked the meaning of the company in modern Chinese and found that it had a similar meaning. Ancient Chinese resembles Japanese in the sense that it is a place where God relies. Is it natural that Japan adopted Chinese culture, so it is natural?

/////

In Japan, "sha" is a very important kanji keyword. “Joining” is also “company”, “company” is also “company”, and “coming and leaving” is also “company”. I think company is a very important concept in elucidating Japanese society. In other words, the word "society" is also used in the word "sha". Sometimes "employee" is more important than employment.

/////

What I just don't understand is that the "society" of the expression just changing the order of the letters of "company" (for-profit company) has a quite different meaning (with the mental interaction between humans and living things) The more you think about it, the more confusing it is. There seems to be no substitute expression,

and I am in trouble.

/////

The criterion for using "gumi" and "sha" is a company, a building like a building of a company or a building of a shrine, a symbol, an interaction between people with religions , and a network. Religious being with God.
Pairs = specific symbols, constructs, interplay of ephemeral people at any given time, without reliance, networks. Non-religious being without God.

/////

The difference between a company, a group and a village is that a company and a group are groups of humans that have been artificially generated and constructed for some purpose.
A village is a naturally occurring group of people with no specific purpose and with the same attributes.

/////

In Japanese haiku associations and throughout the company, it can be said that the magazines published by the association work as a symbol and a symbol of God.

/////

In this regard, it can be said that the company is a religious entity that is divine for Japanese. The god of the shrine is a woman, a shrine maiden, as represented by Amaterasu Omikami. Since the interpersonal relationship of Japanese people around the company is female, the source of the

spirit of the company is considered to be women and shrine maiden.

/////

Villages are noticeably seen in Japanese government agencies and companies. Objectives of the target group are frequent. Or, when the survival of the company itself becomes the purpose, the company becomes a village.

/////

Japanese companies (companies, government agencies, etc.) are built by villagers, so they are easily turned into villages.

/////

In Japan, it is more appropriate for society to stop saying employment and switch to using employment as the main language .

/////

coined make the company, live in company = Charlottenburg (and sills)

/////

Toka Toka Toyota Motor something ministry in Japan, the government agencies and large companies, the entity of the box and material construct The sensation that seems to be there is "sha = box feeling". In fact, both public offices and large corporations are merely a collection of people at that

time, there is no box-like entity, but it is intuitively felt that Japan's "company = box-based sensory education" brainwashing It is. Brainwashing is performed by repeatedly broadcasting the company building on television.

/////

Entering a box called □□is the Japanese sense of joining a company. This sense of “sha = box” characterizes Japanese society.

/////

Japanese government and companies are all "sha". It is wrong to think that a company is the only company that pursues profit. The term company is bad. "Sha" is not limited to private companies, but is widely found in the "public" world. Each village has its own "sha" in rural areas. “Sha” is not limited to urban areas, but is also common in villages.

/////

It is desirable to refer to government offices and government offices as "government offices" in order to show the characteristics of the "sha" possessed by the world of bureaucrats and officials.

/////

The term "public corporation" already exists. □□Prefectural Housing Supply Corporation.

/////

I feel that the term "government" is more like " sha " than "government".

/////

Japanese farmers are also considered to be employees if they are running shrines (Yashiro) built in their settlements. Japanese employees are not limited to companies, but are universally found in government offices and local self-employed workers.

/////

And since the shrine has religious implications as a substitute for God, any person who is said to be an employee in Japan can be treated in some way as a shrine religion = Shinto believer. This is the true power of Japanese Shinto, and is the basis for Japanese calling Japan Japan the kingdom of God. Japanese Shinto rules the Japanese people universally through the shrine.

/////

The shrines that the Japanese want to make are all closely related to Japanese Shinto, and at the top is the shrine that the Emperor's family rules. Miya: It can be said that this is a company run by the emperor, the highest authority in Japan .

/////

The Japanese act as religions by creating a company and

becoming a company owner or by becoming a company employee. The Japanese are not religions, they are religions who believe in the company. Japanese are "sha" religions.

/////

Dislikes of unemployed, withdrawn and non-regular employees in Japan are those who are not officially affiliated with any company, are religious, and have fallen out of religion Because outsiders. Being officially affiliated with a certain historical company is a fundamental deciding factor for Japanese people to trust others.

/////

In Japan, people who do not belong to the company are not treated as humans. Being an employee is fundamentally important for living in Japanese society.

/////

Belonging to a shrine in Japan is synonymous with being a religion who believes in Shinto, and Shinto reigns as a universal religion in Japan, like a Christian or Islamic state through the existence of a shrine .

/////

Work at the company is a company affair , a religious task. The fact that shrines are often placed in their own buildings also indicates that the company is a shrine. For Japanese, going to a company or a company is a sacred act

that has the same sense as visiting a shrine. It is weird to see the appearance of Japanese who are particular about going to work at a regular time every day, but it makes sense to think that going to work regularly is one of the religious doctrines and religious obligations of the company. At the root of the regular on-site work is a collective employee of rice farmers working in paddy rice cultivation.

/////

In that regard, business operations in Japan can be viewed as potentially all religious. The fact that Japanese people tend to work overtime for a long time has a meaning as a declaration of their religion as members of the shrine. Working for the company as long as possible, and doing everything for the company without dedication to the company is considered to be more religious and is praised. Satisfy. Mikoshi, where employees carry the company owner and the president and parade around, is the main business of the company.

/////

Working overtime for a long time indicates that the religion to the company is serious, so employees work overtime all over the place. Conversely, employees who return to work in a short time will be accused of having a low religion in their company. Employees who put a burden on their company due to childcare leave or employment of persons with disabilities are also disliked as hindering the operation of the company.

/////

In Japan, strict member eligibility checks are usually performed to become employees of a company. Also, new employees tend to be given priority to those who have never officially belonged to any company.

/////

In Japan, business that does not pass through the company is not considered to be formal business and is ignored. This is one example of a self-published book that is not published by the publisher in book publishing, and for that reason is not well-received and often ignored by the literature.

/////

Students are not employees. The company is engaged in some kind of business, and it is a prerequisite for employees to be able to make some kind of income, such as making money or tax. Students are not treated as formal employees because they have not earned their jobs yet.

/////

Full- time housewife is treated as an employee via the company where her husband works. A full-time housewife, while seemingly no different from an unemployed person, has a big social face because she is a member of the company to which her husband belongs, as the life manager of her husband.

/////

Japan is a religious society whose religion is Shinto. The

Japanese are not religious, but followers of the whole religion.

/////

The owner of a big company in Japan, the Emperor.

/////

Japanese Buddhist facilities are called temples and shrines and are considered a type of Japanese shrine. Temples and shrines are based on the religion of foreign religions such as Buddhism based on Japanese-style shrines. Japanese shrines and shrines include not only Buddhism but also Christian and Islamic churches and mosques.

/////

Emerging religions in Japan are also seemingly flashy and seemingly different from conventional religions, but what they do is likely to have much in common with traditional companies. If foreign religions also penetrate the Japanese, they will all be incorporated.

/////

Employees are required to have unlimited religion
and reliance on their company. This was exploited by the Black Company, whose employers and company managers simply exploited ordinary employees as a labor force, defeating their religion.

/////

Japanese religion pointed out by Shichihei Yamamoto and his point to Japanese religion and religion may not be very

relevant in regard to recognizing Japanese society as a religious society. Do you? The difference is that while Yamamoto Shichihei thinks that Japanese religion does not accept Christianity or monotheism such as Islam,
the company religion and religion that we claim is based on a company with Buddhism, It is considered that foreign religions such as Christianity and Islam are accepted by Japanese society in the form of temporary housing on top.

/////

The reason that Christianity is not so popular in Japan is that the history of repression by the powerful people has spread the perception of a scary religion that is terrible to believe in Japanese. If not suppressed in the past, it would have been commonly accepted in the form of a superstructure of the religion. This is the same reason that the number of members of the Communist Party does not increase in Japan.

/////

In Japanese society, employees are religious members of the company. A Japanese company is a religion that is more than just a for-profit company.

/////

To be a social researcher in Japanese society, don't join any society. When they enter the company, the researchers become religious and lose their objective and scientific perspective.

/////

Foreign-affiliated companies based on Western pastoralists behave quite differently from Japanese companies, and are not formally official. In Japan, Youtuber, Google Adsense bloggers and sole proprietors are not employees and have little social credibility. Because they are not in a formal company.

/////

The village is the Gemain Shaft, the community that is the basis of life, and the company can be said to be the organization that fulfills the specific purpose it is built on. The village is the base structure and substructure, and the company is the superstructure.

/////

The reason why non-regular employees are treated poorly in Japan is that they are not official employees and have low social credibility.

/////

In Japan, being the owner or employee of a large company is a prerequisite for gaining social trust and promoting or surviving in society. In Japan, the larger and more stable a company belongs to, the greater the social credibility of its owner and employees. The public credibility of public servants is so popular in Japan because government is the largest and most stable company in Japan.

/////

The Emperor has been a Japanese owner since ancient times.

/////

companies also have a controlling power (controlling company) and a subordinate company (dependent company), and the government is the controlling company, and the private companies governed by them are the dependent companies. The Japanese want to be a civil servant because they can become the employees of a controlling company and exaggerate.

/////

The Japanese mansion was originally interrupted by the emperor of a Japanese owner and a senior official of a Japanese company (an association working to maintain and develop the Japanese country). It's like a stuck, non-lifetime, replaceable, temporary, irregular middle ruler.
However, in recent years, members of the official residence have taken over the bureaucracy's personnel rights, and as a result, they have taken the position of the main Japanese head, the second Japanese head after the Emperor, and have greatly improved their social status.

/////

In Japan, it is necessary to clarify the relationship between the company and the country. The nation is a collective name for the governing body and its territories. An artificial organization formed to fulfill the purpose of governing can

be said to be a "sha" = "government" at the national level. The member of the Japanese owner is Miya. "Government" is an employee who is subordinate to the Japanese company owner.

/////

Should n't a person without a (Japanese) company to be called an "unemployed person" instead of a conventional unemployed person? People who do not have a source of income to earn food are unemployed, but in Japan the usage of the term is often used in the sense of a tramp who is not affiliated with any company, a roaming person, and it differs from its original meaning Because However, "unemployed people" include those who earn freelancers. The difference is because unemployed people do not earn.

/////

the working people in Japan,
people who have the ability to self-reliance (1) socially
it is somewhere in the person belonging to the company
(Shashu or employees to make a (2) livelihood)
I think the term is often used in over alignment. Freelancers who do not belong to the company satisfy only (1). Incompetent employees who hold onto the company satisfy only (2). Those who are neither (1) nor (2) above are "unemployed."

/////

social credibility in Japan, Shashu> employees (and their housewife or househusband)> (people who do not erected a living) freelancer> proven freelancer> Unemployed not so much with a proven track record this is, Depending on the

size, stability and whiteness of the company, employees are more trusted than freelancers if they produce the same level of output.

/////

If you consider a Japanese university as a company
, the company owner = president
, president = president
, full-time employee (paid) = full-time professor, associate professor, assistant professor
, non-regular employee (paid) = part-time lecturer
/ employee Apprentice (unpaid) = student, graduate student
There is a large social gap between full-time (full-time) and part-time (non-regular) employees.
There is a large social gap between paid and unpaid apprentices. At Japanese universities, non-full-time employees are kicked out when the deadline comes. Non-regular employees are hired, and apprentices are either graduated or dropped out.

/////

In Japanese companies and government offices, going to work is going to work, but when leaving, it is difficult to determine whether to leave or to retire. Regarding retirement from the company, it may be better to use the term graduation company as well as graduation of students.

/////

Japanese people try to be excellent employees, but this is a life that will be used by the owner as a lifetime employee. It

is better for Japanese people to aim for the owner.

/////

Japanese people are just proud of the company they are participating in-their size, stability, prestige, and the amount of income they can earn. In addition, they value their contribution to the company and try to do their utmost to develop it. The soul is deprived by the company and self-sacrifice for the company. I can't imagine anything other than my company, and my head is blank. Employees find it worthwhile to work for the company they belong to, and they start to feel like they can't live without getting some work from the owner or senior employees. The lack of work in the company, and not working for the company, is considered evil. This is why employees become addicted to the company. The addiction of the company is the work of company poisoning.

/////

If you replace this company with your own country, it becomes the way of thinking of Japan's right wing, pre-war Japanese army, post-war bureaucracy. Also, if you consider yourself to be your own company, it is a company-like way of thinking that you take overtime for long hours or work during a typhoon and dedicate everything to the company you work for.

/////

Our company is ourselves, and it is typical of Japanese to try our best to eliminate ourselves.

/////

The company thinks about all aspects of Japanese thought associations, such as feminism and liberal, and is praised for their own association = a way of life that dedicates everything to the company.

/////

Japanese public servants and many company employees, or their own company, are not allowed to use their side jobs to dedicate resources other than their own company, or to take leave to save the labor required for their company. The Japanese, both the owner and the president and employees, compel each other to devote their entire life to the company, and those who break it are expelled from the company.

/////

The fact that schools are forced to practice hard for their own honor in school activities in Japanese schools is quite natural given that schools are a kind of company or a preparatory institution for employment. That is. Japanese praise employees and their apprentices for making themselves self-sacrificing for their own honor. The reason for the praise during the war was similar.

/////

The problem is that the employees at the bottom of the company work unilaterally like slaves for the personal honor and benefit of the company's top management (owner, president, managers) However, not only top-level employees but also lower-level employees and non-regular employees

take for granted. In the future, they dream of being promoted from lower to upper ranks by seniority or becoming a full-time employee.

/////

In Japan, not only the right wing, but also the left wing, their own = the interests of their association must be prioritized over their own personal interests. It is indispensable to regard your interests as your own interests in order to live in Japan. Even if it is a one-sided exploitation of the lower layers by the upper layers of the company, it is of course permissible and permissible.

/////

In Japanese companies, paid vacations are only needed as opportunities for recreation and rest in order to develop the morale of employees to do their job . Employees are not welcome to use company vacations to achieve private life work that does not contribute to the company's development. They are required by the company to fulfill their retirement after retirement.

/////

Japanese companies often demand buildings in some form as a substitute. This is related to the fact that Izumo Taisha's buildings are typical, and Japanese companies prefer to build their own buildings. The fact that there is a shrine in the company building also shows the religious nature of the company building.

/////

Self- centeredness is the ideology that covers the Japanese. It is convenient for those who have participating companies = company owners and employees, but those who are not company owners and employees = those who do not have a company to participate in (freelancers), they can have the ability to participate in companies There is a unilaterally disadvantaged idea and structure for people without disabilities (such as disabled people).

/////

One-on-one principle = Being able to own one's own company and not having to be enslaved to another company as an employee may be necessary to make Japanese society easier to live. Absent.

/////

In a Japanese company, each employee's contribution to the company's development is assessed on a relative basis, producing both competent employees who have advanced the company and incompetent employees who have pulled down. A qualified employee in the company mounts a disabled employee. Frequent internal bullying of incompetent employees. On the other hand, she is jealous of being overly competent and is struck as a stake.

/////

The atmosphere of interpersonal relationships within the company is called the corporate culture, and the corporate culture of the company that can easily realize the development and maintenance of the company is a relaxed

one. On the other hand, one-man owners and presidents often set their company goals and quotas higher than necessary for their own honor, resulting in a severe corporate culture for employees.

/////

Employees are required to behave in a way that conforms to the company's own standards and types that are unilaterally determined by the company's top management in order to maintain unity within the company, That is the company rule. In the case of a school, school rules apply. The terms used in the company differ from company to company, and the terms used indicate whether the company is a legitimate employee.

/////

Japanese companies are closed and exclusive, exchanges between different companies are less flexible, and each company has its own standards that are not compatible with other companies in order to differentiate themselves from other companies There is a strong tendency to have the Galapagos, which is behind the standardization of the standard. A typical example is a mobile phone manufactured by a Japanese manufacturer.

/////

Employees who do not meet the company standards are treated as nonstandard defects and are expelled from the company.

/////

The fact that the structure of Japanese society is based on the assumption that people are employees of some company has been officially added to those who are being restructured and those who are being restructured. With the rapid increase of non-regular employees (non-regular employees), it has created a difficult life for society.

/////

The structure of the Japanese company is based on the premise that escalator life and employee life will continue until retirement if people join a company with new graduates, people transfer, mid-career joining It creates difficulties, poor ventilation inside the company, and a large number of people who waste their lives by being bred to the company where they first entered by mistake.

/////

Japanese companies have built-in mechanisms such as one-way monorails and belt conveyors that can never be redone, and can never be redone, which has made Japanese society difficult to live. If you fall off the rails provided by the company, your fall life is regarded as waiting, and you are creating a principle without fear of challenge or failure.

/////

Japanese people like railways, but that reflects the deep psychology of the Japanese who wants the company to provide a life route as a rail.

/////

Japanese want their selfless contribution to the company and their high position and high income in return in return

for their selflessness, and others do the same. Ask for. However, Japanese people are also seeking non-regular employees who are not able to promote themselves in the company, and want to make a selfless contribution to the former company. This is a forced labor without compensation and is strange.

/////

Japanese people need spiritual freedom and liberation from the company to make Japanese society easier to live. It is socially necessary to create an atmosphere where you can enjoy your private life and life work while making a selfless contribution to the company. Rather than dedicating all our hearts to the company, society needs freedom to secure certain private areas.

/////

It is connected to freedom from the company, such as shortened working hours or childcare leave at the company that is recently progressing, and Japanese people have escaped the restraints of the company, and have a mentally affordable and comfortable life This is desirable for Japanese society.

/////

On the other hand, women in the Japanese style have a strong desire for self-preservation and are worried about their independence. , The desire to become a full-time employee. This has led to the lack of Japanese slavery to the company and the lack of mental freedom from the company.

/////

In modern Japan, the company is too tight. A way of giving life to one company or spending all your time in a company you're in is a way of forcibly enrolling in non-payment insurance if there is no guarantee that the company will get a reward for it. It is a way of life that leads to loss of life and is undesirable.

/////

However, there are too many Japanese who demand not only their own but also others around them for a way of life that employees should devote everything to the company. Perhaps they are trying to demand the same from their juniors because they were so compelled by the company's seniors, or they are thinking that everyone around them would do the same if they didn't get along.

/////

If the couple are working together and the couple are working together, the company will be able to absorb everything from the company to the company and lose the mental room to operate a family and raise children. However, if you leave the company and concentrate on child-rearing, if you leave a blank vacancy in your affiliation and contribution history, it will be difficult to join the next company, and you will face a crisis in the family economy. The cause of the declining birthrate in Japanese society lies in the deep structure of such companies.

/////

In order to provide spiritual margin to Japanese society, it is necessary for Japanese people to limit their relationship with the company in which they are located and not to require others to immerse themselves completely in the company.

/////

The Japanese company is a temporary organization to achieve the goal, Gesellschaft, unlike the community community of Gemainschaft, which is essentially a limited relationship. However, there is a strong tendency for Japanese people to bring such unlimited personality relationships, such as villages, to such companies. This is typical of joining new graduates or sticking to a lifetime company.

/////

Japanese schools are the place to train for employees, train apprentices and train new recruits. This is a place where school clubs can learn how to become employees. School students who spend their entire time including club holidays on Saturdays and holidays have become mental employees without knowing it. School teachers are the leaders.

/////

Reincarnation from school to company in a pure state of innocence, employment (blank paper reincarnation) is required for new recruits in Japan, and deeper hiring of new recruits and recruitment to new graduates is required. There is a religious commitment of Japanese owners and employees. Schools are required to maintain the innocence

of the sacred blank simplicity of their students' behaviour, which is why Japanese school teachers are considered priesthood. The religion of the new graduates to the sacred blank simplicity is similar to the religion of a pure virgin who knows no other man. Japanese companies implicitly seek virgins for new graduates. It is said that it is desirable for Japanese to enter the company only once at the time of new recruitment, and relocation is not preferred because it loses virginity and becomes a used state experienced by other companies. Alternatively, at the time of joining a new graduate, the innocence, blankness, and innocence of a new employee who does not know the inexperienced filth is lost by experiencing the company, and is colored in its own color, Various companies in Japan have the same belief that diversion of other companies will not be effective and will have to spend at the company that joined the new graduate for a lifetime, and by instilling that belief in employees, It justifies enslavement for life.

/////

The ideal for a Japanese person is to spend a lifetime at one company, and one company for a lifetime. Japanese employees are actively required to live enslaved under the control of a single owner and to devote their entire lifetime to the owner. Employees are the owner's private toys. In that regard, Japanese companies are a source of masochism that widely covers society as a whole. The ideal behavior for employees is to swear a lifetime of loyalty to one owner and to be genuinely oblivious to the owner and senior employees. If an employee goes against the owner and is in a bad mood, he will be kicked out of the company, and it is natural that he will not be able to live because he has nowhere to go. Rebellion against the government is strictly prohibited, and there is no freedom of speech.

/////

Japanese companies are positioned as places for training by employees. It is forbidden to rest or slack when an employee enters or leaves the company, and by constantly sweating and working for the company, it is regarded as a training to improve personality immediately. The employees will do their best, and the owner will not do anything, will not work, and can live in peace.
A typical example is the relationship between the Japanese people (employees in Japan) and the Emperor's family (owner in Japan). In Japan, only employees subordinate to the company are required to work, and the owner does not have to work. It is respected just because you are the owner, and your employees will do their jobs for you.

/////

In Japan, the head of the company is a real god for employees. The Emperor, the owner of a state-level company, was treated as a genius before the war, and its tone has continued long after the war. Even in the private companies that stand beneath it, the owner reigns as a petite inhabitant as a rebellion ban. Employees willingly buy and leave slave labor as a dedication to the owner of the god, the innocent god, and will devote their entire life to the company without permission, so the company owner will not stop laughing.

/////

In Japanese society, employees who are not working are

treated as unemployed and are subject to accusations and contempt. Just because you are a member of something, just being present can be respected. Typical examples are the sons of the Emperor and the Zaibatsu. The ancestral privilege of the owner has been inherited. Though it is against human equality and the idea of human rights, no Japanese is brainwashed by the religion.

/////

In Japanese government agencies and companies, prohibiting lump-sum recruitment of new graduates and requiring employment through a licensing system based on vocational education is a rule of retirement due to seniority in Japan and relocation by lifetime employment. It is a powerful way to overcome impossibility. The license system for doctors and nurses should be extended to all occupations. First, you should set an example in a government career.

/////

The obscure job rotation system of the central government of Japan is the root of various evils that cause lifelong slavery to one employee. The fundamental denial of acquiring specialized profession makes it impossible to acquire professional skills beyond one company and transfer. This should be stopped, and a licensing system that can acquire versatile functions like doctors and nurses should be established in the central government of Japan.
If established by the central government, Japanese private companies with strong government religion will also introduce a licensing system in line with the right.
The introduction of a licensing system in a wide range of

workplaces in Japan can close the gap between regular and non-regular employment. The degree to which qualified persons are assigned to the right workplace should increase, and the productivity of the Japanese workplace should increase.

In addition, the introduction of a licensing system eliminates the need for a sense of belonging to a single company, and allows employees to walk across multiple companies instead of being locked into one company for a lifetime. In short, you are released from the state of one-man company.

With the introduction of a license system, the distinction and discrimination between regular and non-regular employment should disappear in the first place.

/////

You are required to voluntarily dedicate all your time to your company and your sacrifices for the company are handed down as a good story. The way employees work, teachers are a typical example. When employees refuse to sacrifice, there is a devastating punishment from the owner and others to drive them out.

Eliminating human slavery is essential to improving the quality of Japanese society. In other words, eliminating the employee system.

Eliminating employees from Japanese society and making them all union members eliminates the slavery of their employees to their owners, and makes Japanese society easier to live.

The Japanese employee system is the worst environment in terms of personal institutionalization, as it has both institutionalized, justified, and beautified the slavery of the company over the life of the employee.

/////

Japan Social Analysis Unit □ Families (members of blood related communities)
□ Villagers (members of territorial communities) □Company employees (members of professional communities) □ Nationals (members of the national community) □ Travelers (members of the home community) A person who temporarily goes outside and moves around here
, a ryujin (a person who wants to belong to some community but drifts without being allowed to enter)
, a foreigner (a person who is not allowed to enter the Japanese national community)

/////

Looking at the Internet bulletin board, it seems that there are regular employees who are shocked as the telework recommendation for preventing the spread of the new coronavirus infection is regarded as a restructuring recommendation.
Teleworking is an inferior working style for lazy people, and it seems like working at a regular time on a packed train at work is the best.
The limitation of Japanese society is that it is best to think hard and hard, otherwise not to be lazy and subject to denial.
Even though teleworking seems to have a higher degree of freedom in working, it seems to be better to be treated, but the Japanese deny it and chose to work harder, and boast about it. I can't keep up with such Japanese people.
Although working at work has a high risk of infection with the new coronavirus, is it best for Japan to show loyalty to the company even if you take the risk?

/////

Employees are weird .
You're just a slave to the owner, but you're thinking of running the company as if you were the owner.
Why do you think about the company so far and try to serve the owner?
I do not understand.

/////

□A society where the management and the community such as a company can be separated = Western Europe North America, China, Korea
□A society where the management and the community such as a company can not be separated = Japan
?
I guess it would be easier for management reforms to develop if they can be separated. It is a condition of Japan's revitalization that the company should not be turned into a village or communalized, and that the village and community elements be removed from the company.

/////

Regarding the quality of the product, there are two types of people: those who say that it is okay because it is a company's product and those who do not trust the company's organization because the person in charge of the product is defective. .
Isn't the former dominant in Japan? If the latter is used, it will be lost in Japan.

/////

The reason Japanese companies ban side jobs is because there is a Japanese company's "one company exclusive"

norm. This is because the fact that an employee performs a side job involves multiple companies and violates the rules specific to one company. Japanese employees are required to be an exclusive slave to one company.

/////

Japanese woman looks just like a carnivorous plant. After giving an invitation, dropping the Japanese man who came in and making him unable to move mentally, he will spend his entire life economically. When a Japanese woman gets married, she sometimes removes the wallet of her household from a Japanese man and lays down a pocket-money system, making her unable to move economically.
Japanese companies (governments, companies) are similar to carnivorous plants. After giving out an invitation, dropping the student who comes in, and becoming unable to move mentally as an employee under the restraint of lifelong slavery, the student = the employee's entire life is exhausted economically.
In this regard, Japanese women and Japanese companies have a similar relationship.

/////

The Japanese government is willing to pay money for company-level activities, such as the company's zero property tax policy on infectious diseases, but tends to be reluctant to pay for individual activities away from the company. Japanese society is centered around the company, and only the owner and employees are welcomed, and those who work on an individual basis are cold treated. This is social discrimination and should be eliminated.
The Japanese government's assistance is heavy for large companies and thin for small companies. Representatives of

large companies are civil servants and large companies. The Japanese government itself is an oversized company.
All Japanese people are interested only in the company to which they belong, so they do not notice even if the situation outside the company is bad, or they act coldly like others. The company's closedness and exclusivity have caused discrimination against outsiders.

////

In Japanese companies, employees can be divided into direct employees who directly belong to the company and indirect employees (such as direct employees' mothers and wives) as managers who directly manage the lives of employees.
It is only through the presence of indirect employees that direct employees can be exiled to the company as direct employees. If there are no people in the family who work as indirect employees, such as working together, the Japanese family will collapse and no children will be born. Along with that, Japanese companies will also be doomed to collapse.

////

In Japan, if a freelance non-employee or a non-regular employee is in trouble or is involved in a problem and needs help, it is the responsibility of the person who caused the trouble. No one helps. He has no choice but to wait for the help of a good-willed third party.
On the other hand, in Japan, when an employee is in trouble or is involved in a problem and needs help, even if it is not only for business use but also for private use, the media reports that □□ □□, an employee, was involved in □□'s case, ”and was reported in the company's name, and as a company responsibility he did not treat himself as self-responsibility, but provided help from the company.

Employees are treated as employees even during private hours, so they need to behave 24 hours a day and be non-embarrassing.
However, the employees who caused trouble or were involved in the trouble, which bothered the company, were later burdened and troubled by the company owner, senior employees and colleagues. He is often referred to as bad word, and often suffers internal dispositions and responsibilities for mishandling. And that is recorded in the books of the company's human resources department, and is often permanently recorded and kept on alert as a person requiring caution that once caused a precedent for a problem.
If the employee who caused the mismanagement was a favorite of the company owner or senior employees, the mismanagement would not have occurred and will be erased for the time being. On the other hand, if an employee is not a favorite, he will be disciplined as a bad person who has inconvenienced all of the company, or a bad person who has smeared the company's honor. Often pressed.
In the case of a Japanese company, if the owner or senior employee has any trouble in the company, no responsibility is held in the company. Owners and senior employees are treated as infallible, constantly correct, and their culprit responsibilities rest on the terminal employees. The suicide of the terminal employee is caused by the self-sacrifice of the owner and senior employees to erase the mismanagement. If the bereaved family members of the employee accuse them of criminal prosecution, they will be treated not only by the original company but also by Japanese society as a person who has caused a rebellion that overturns the superior of the company.

////

At a Japanese company, employees are acting with a sense

of jealousy, reducing the treatment of other employees who feel unfairly better or comforting until they are treated the same as themselves. The act of "pulling" is openly acknowledged. Employees may therefore act to make others feel desperate and struggle so that they do not think they are comfortable, or they will truly perform hardships on their own behalf I have to do it. In a Japanese company, it is praised that employees struggle for the company and sacrifice themselves as the best work. This internal system of jealousy is a major cause of the continued treatment of employees in Japanese society, which will not increase at all.

////

Anti-social groups in Japan, or anti-social groups, are groups that threaten the existence of a "normal" company, and are often themselves associations. It is right-wing or left-wing depending on its assertion. It is often the case that socially opposite functions and violence are always performed like a yakuza.

For the Japanese, the company to which they belong, that is, the company is normal, and any entity that interferes with the company is treated as a rejection without exception. However, if they are aware of their pathological aspects, such as gangsters, the crew will actively treat themselves as shy and boast about it as a hero. A religion group that is aware of the existence of such religions is called a group, not a company. Members of such rebel groups are called members, not employees. Since the company has lost its original sacredness and religion, it has lost its qualifications called the company, so it has to be called a group and is aware of that.

However, there are many non-religious social groups in Japan, such as construction companies, that call themselves "gumi." Also, like black companies, social groups that do what they are doing are antisocial, but are not aware of it. If

the target company of the anti-sha group is Japan, the anti-sha group is called an anti-Japanese group.

////

One of the characteristics of hiring a Japanese company, that is, hiring employees, is that only fresh graduates who are untouched are recruited collectively by all companies. Students must be recruited by some company while in school. If a student loses school enrollment after graduation, he or she will be treated as a graduate and will not be accepted by any company.

////

At a Japanese company, new graduates can join the company without a blank period, and have `` continuous affiliation '' and `` full-time job ''. They work in the Hanagata department in charge of the company's main business. The model of employees is that they have good communication skills and deceptive skills, have good memories of company owners and senior employees, have been promoted in-house by seniority rank equivalent to their age, and have obtained the title of a position with a high internal position corresponding to their age. It is said.

////

In a Japanese company, relocation has been less frequently since the new graduate, as the company has continued to be a full-time employee at any company without interruption for a certain period of time. The better the conditions for relocation, the better.
In a Japanese company, the more people who have already graduated, the period of enrollment as a regular employee

at the company has been interrupted, Conditions get worse.

////

Most Japanese companies openly limit the age of regular employees. It is particularly characteristic of central ministries. This is because the company has a seniority treatment. Recruiting an older person as an employee may cause confusion in treatment with other employees who have been promoted escalators within the company, disrupting the harmony of seniority within the company, and causing confusion throughout the company. Not welcome.

////

In a Japanese company, mid-career recruitment creates a harmonious atmosphere of seniority, unless the work that the mid-career recruitment is intended to perform is a good complement to the company's current work and leads to increased company performance. As disturbed, it is basically evaded. Even if they are allowed to join the company, they are often treated as humiliating new employees.

////

Japanese corporations will greatly reduce or eliminate the number of new graduate recruits in an economic downturn. As a result, that year's students will not be hired as regular employees at any company, but will have to continue working as temporary workers or as non-regular employees, with lower treatment than regular employees. It is extremely difficult for Japanese employers to shift from this non-regular employment to regular employment for the company. Non-regular employees' work history is not counted as a regular employee's work history, it is considered that there is no regular employee's employment history, it is dropped at

regular employee recruitment interviews, it can not be permanent employee forever, it remains financially deprived Becomes This has been widely criticized as the social cut-off of the employment ice age generation of Japanese, but Japanese companies will not fix it.

////

A Japanese company raises its voice as a new employee when recruiting new graduates, and then gradually repeats job rotation while being promoted by the boss and promoted in-house. Unless a boss is loved by a boss, a general employee will be patronized and blocked from promotion. In addition, even if you fail on the way, you will often be shut down in the company because of the deduction principle.

////

In a Japanese company, employees need to be continuously affiliated with one company as employees. This is because it is not desirable for people with employee qualifications to increase in and out of the company due to relocation inside and outside the company. Then, the employee gets on the promotion escalator and advances in the company while repeating the job rotation prepared by the company.

////

In many cases, Japanese companies keep their employees at government offices and other companies for a lifetime. The company prepares rails for employees' lives, and as long as employees follow them, the company will continue to provide welfare to employees. On the other hand, when the retirement age is reached or the retirement allowance is paid for the merit and retirement money, the company will not be involved in the life of the employees after that.

However, depending on the company, after retirement, the old employees are often kept on a part-time basis, and the former employees are provided with supplementary paid jobs. In addition, if the retired employee is a senior employee, such as an executive, it is often the case that OBs and OGs have established a sovereign government and continue to control open-minded employees openly.

////

At a Japanese company, employees who are no longer needed due to the company's business operations due to business abolition, or troubled employees who disrupt the company or disturb the company culture, are forced to relocate to a department with poor treatment, attendance, etc. Bad employees are relegated to the restructuring room after relegation or retirement allowance in the early retirement system.

////

At a Japanese company, if an employee becomes mentally ill, he / she is taken out of work because of a mental health illness (such as depression) via an industrial physician. . Even when returning to work, there are many patterns in which surrounding employees are treated cold, and their mental health is broken down and they are taken off again.

////

In a Japanese company, if there are not enough posts for multiple synchronized employees who have joined the same year, we will take care to avoid having poorly qualified employees face up to better qualified employees in the future. , Let the outside office of the company or another company of the subcontractor go down. Amakudari is performed not only by government agencies but also by

large companies, and is performed everywhere in Japan.

////

At Japanese companies, internal politics exists due to conflicts between factions within the company, and both young and mid-career employees have taken advantage of the owners and senior employees who have influence over human resources, and have a slight advantage in internal politics. A fierce battle will be held to find a position. The results of employees are used as souvenirs. However, due to the limited number of positions that can be held, fights are taking place over the appointment of the limited positions, and the winner's employees will treat the losers as rivals who threaten their position. Or revert. Japan's internal politics and the resulting factional conflict are completely female.

////

In a Japanese company, if a disabled person develops a illness after joining a new graduate, he or she will be left unattended, and will be murdered until retirement as useless. Since the required number of employment of persons with disabilities is instructed by the government from each company, in most cases the above-mentioned employees who have been disabled for disability are allocated to the fixed number, but according to that, if they are below the fixed number In the open recruitment, people with disabilities are often hired as dedicated subsidiaries for persons with disabilities, and simple tasks are often performed.

////

Employee evaluations at Japanese companies are basically

based on penalizing points in corners of boxes, and once failed, it is difficult to recover. Once failed, the reputation goes on and on in the company, and it becomes a subject of scorn and ridicule, so as an employee, he is forced to go to work with pathetic determination, saying that failure is not allowed at all. The results of internal employees are basically evaluated by deviations of senior employees who succeeded in the job, including business success and golfing entertainment, at the evaluation meeting of senior employees. You. The evaluation is a relative evaluation. If the evaluation is bad, it will be demoted.

////

Japanese companies are unusually noisy for employee attendance. This is because the company's business is treated as sacred and holy. In particular, it is premised that the work of the company should be started all at once and helped each other, and late arrival is strictly prohibited. Even if it is delayed by one second, it is useless and remains in the attendance history. Employees who want to be promoted at the company take paid leave and work on the late days so as not to hurt their attendance history. Also, the amount of long overtime work acts as a barometer for loyalty to the company, and can you fight 24 hours for the company unless a higher-level company such as a government office sets a working hour limit? It is terrible to be demanded for a private service to the company.

////

Japanese society is changing with the increase in the number of career women as women enter society and the increase in married couples working together to compensate for the decrease in the individual's single income, so that married couples belong to separate companies but form a

blood-related family. Since there are no longer any employees in the house to manage their lives or raise their children, we are able to get by with our grandparents.

////

Traditionally, the Japanese society has functioned as a place of social segregation and forced use by women only for women's men, a kind of livestock house for men, and an inhuman place that continues to deny men's human dignity. This is the nature of the gender division of labor in Japan. Japan's full-time male employees, including officials, are an eerie symbol of such lifelong slave labor.
However, with the introduction of the social trend of the elimination of gender discrimination in Western societies, Japanese companies have recently been denying the division of labor between the sexes, and women have been encouraged to advance into the workplace and career women to play active roles and take up positions in the company. Japanese companies are originally made up of women's human relations, so they are geared towards women. In Japanese companies, it is likely that career female full-time employees will come to dominate the interior of Japanese companies with the ferocity of a super typhoon. Japanese men will become more and more shrunken in the company.
On the other hand, if women were to enter the company, it would mean that women would be forced to work in slavery for the rest of their lives. However, under the current situation, both men and women are still in a state of lifelong slavery, so if things continue as they are, both men and women in Japanese households will be forced to work as lifelong slaves at companies, and they will not be able to stay at home, and they will not be able to afford to have children, and the birthrate will decrease, and they will not be able to afford to take care of their children at home. In

other words, if the system of full-time employees in Japanese companies continues in this way for both men and women, the Japanese family will effectively cease to function because of the complete absorption and nullification of family functions by companies and schools outside the family. Isn't it time to fundamentally rethink the existence of lifetime slave labor in Japanese companies?

////

In the future, with the decline of Japanese society, it is likely that Japanese companies will no longer be able to economically afford to continue hiring regular male and female employees and will rely solely on the low-wage labor of non-regular employees. In other words, most of them, both men and women, will not be able to stay as full-time employees, and will become casualized and socially exiled, with even worse treatment. The Japanese society will be separated into a small number of regular employees who are apparently upper class but in effect lifetime slaves, and a large number of lower class non-regular employees who are the equivalent of completely disposable social exiles who are not properly treated as members of Japanese society in the first place, and who are treated inhumanly. In Japanese society, there will be a social eugenics of the owners and rulers of the Japanese companies, and a further privileging and super-richness.

Table of Contents